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(54) Title: METHODS FOR MODULATION OF CHOLESTEROL TRANSPORT

(57) Abstract

Methods for regulation of lipid and cholesterol uptake are described which are based on regulation of the expression or function of the SR-BI HDL receptor. The examples demonstrate that estrogen dramatically downregulates SR-BI under conditions of tremendous upregulation of the LDL-receptor. The examples also demonstrate the upregulation of SR-BI in rat adrenal membranes and other non-placental steroidogenic tissues from animals treated with estrogen, but not in other non-placental non-steroidogenic tissues, including lung, liver, and skin. Examples further demonstrate the uptake of fluorescently labeled HDL into the liver cells of animal, which does not occur when the animals are treated with estrogen. Examples also demonstrate the *in vivo* effects of SR-BI expression on HDL metabolism, in mice transiently overexpressing the SR-BI following recombinant adenovirus infection. Overexpression of the SR-BI in the hepatic tissue caused a dramatic decrease in cholesterol blood levels. These results demonstrate that modulation of SR-BI levels, either directly or indirectly, can be used to modulate levels of cholesterol in the blood.

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METHODS FOR MODULATION OF CHOLESTEROL TRANSPORT

Background of the Invention

The present invention is generally in the area of modulation of cholesterol transport via the SR-BI scavenger receptor.

The U.S. government has certain rights to this invention by virtue of Grants HL41484, HL-52212, and HL20948 from the National Institutes of Health-National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

The intercellular transport of lipids through the circulatory system requires the packaging of these hydrophobic molecules into water-soluble carriers, called lipoproteins, and the regulated targeting of these lipoproteins to appropriate tissues by receptor-mediated pathways. The most well characterized lipoprotein receptor is the LDL receptor, which binds to apolipoproteins B-100 (apoB-100) and E (apoE), which are constituents of low density lipoprotein (LDL), the principal cholesteryl-ester transporter in human plasma, very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), a triglyceride-rich carrier synthesized by the liver, intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL), and catabolized chylomicrons (dietary triglyceride-rich carriers).

All members of the LDL receptor gene family consist of the same basic structural motifs. Ligand-binding (complement-type) cysteine-rich repeats of approximately 40 amino acids are arranged in clusters (ligand-binding domains) that contain between two and eleven repeats. Ligand-binding domains are always followed by EGF-precursor homologous domains. In these domains, two EGF-like repeats are separated from a third EGF-repeat by a spacer region containing the YWTD motif. In LRP and gp330, EGF-precursor homologous domains are either followed by another

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ligand-binding domain or by a spacer region. The EGF-precursor homology domain, which precedes the plasma membrane, is separated from the single membrane-spanning segment either by an O-linked sugar domain.
5 (in the LDL receptor and VLDL receptor) or by one (in *C. elegans* and gp330) or six EGF-repeats (in LRP). The cytoplasmic tails contain between one and three "NPXY" internalization signals required for clustering of the receptors in coated pits. In a later
10 compartment of the secretory pathway, LRP is cleaved within the eighth EGF-precursor homology domain. The two subunits LRP-515 and LRP-85 (indicated by the brackets) remain tightly and non-covalently associated. Only partial amino acid sequence of the
15 vitellogenin receptor and of gp330 are available.

LDL receptors and most other mammalian cell-surface receptors that mediate binding and, in some cases, the endocytosis, adhesion, or signaling exhibit two common ligand-binding characteristics: high
20 affinity and narrow specificity. However, two additional lipoprotein receptors have been identified which are characterized by high affinity and broad specificity: the macrophage scavenger receptors type I and type II.

25 Scavenger receptors mediate the endocytosis of chemically modified lipoproteins, such as acetylated LDL (AcLDL) and oxidized LDL (OxLDL), and have been implicated in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis (Krieger and Herz, 1994 Annu. Rev. Biochem. 63, 601-
30 637; Brown and Goldstein, 1983 Annu. Rev. Biochem. 52, 223-261; Steinberg et al., 1989 N. Engl. J. Med. 320, 915-924). Macrophage scavenger receptors exhibit complex binding properties, including inhibition by a wide variety of polyanions, such as maleylated BSA (M-
35 BSA) and certain polynucleotides and polysaccharides, as well as unusual ligand-cross competition (Freeman et al., 1991 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88, 4931-

4935, Krieger and Herz, 1994). Several investigators have suggested that there may be at least three different classes of such receptors expressed on mammalian macrophages, including receptors which
5 recognize either AcLDL or OxLDL, or both of these ligands (Sparrow et al., 1989 J. Biol. Chem. 264, 2599-2604; Arai et al., 1989 Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 159, 1375-1382; Nagelkerke et al., 1983 J. Biol. Chem. 258, 12221-12227).

10 The first macrophage scavenger receptors to be purified and cloned were the mammalian type I and II receptors. These are trimeric integral membrane glycoproteins whose extracellular domains have been predicted to include α -helical coiled-coil,
15 collagenous and globular structures (Kodama et al., 1990 Nature 343, 531-535; Rohrer et al., 1990 Nature 343, 570-572; Krieger and Herz, 1994). The collagenous domain, shared by the type I and type II receptors, apparently mediates the binding of
20 polyanionic ligands (Acton et al., 1993 J. Biol. Chem. 268, 3530-3537; Doi et al., 1993 J. Biol. Chem. 268, 2126-2133). The type I and type II molecules, which are the products of alternative splicing of a single gene, are hereafter designated class A scavenger
25 receptors (SR-AI and SR-AII). The class A receptors, which bind both AcLDL and OxLDL (Freeman et al., 1991), have been proposed to be involved in host defense and cell adhesion, as well as atherogenesis (Freeman et al., 1991; Krieger, 1992 Trends Biochem. Sci. 17, 141-146; Fraser et al., 1993 Nature 364, 343-
30 346; Krieger and Herz, 1994).

Based on models of the predicted quaternary structures of the type I and type II macrophage scavenger receptors, both contain six domains, of
35 which the first five are identical: the N-terminal cytoplasmic region, the transmembrane region, spacer, α -helical coil, and collagen-like domains. The C-

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terminal sixth domain of the type I receptor is composed of an eight-residue spacer followed by a 102-amino acid cysteine-rich domain (SRCR), while the sixth domain of the type II receptor is only a short oligopeptide.

Using a murine macrophage cDNA library and a COS cell expression cloning technique, Endemann, Stanton and colleagues, (Endemann, et al. 1993 J. Biol. Chem. 268, 11811-11816; Stanton, et al. J. Biol. Chem. 267, 22446-22451), reported the cloning of cDNAs encoding two additional proteins that can bind OxLDL. The binding of OxLDL to these proteins was not inhibited by AcLDL. These proteins are FcγRII-B2 (an Fc receptor) (Stanton et al., 1992) and CD36 (Endemann et al., 1993). The significance of the binding of OxLDL to FcγRII-B2 in transfected COS cells is unclear because FcγRII-B2 in macrophages apparently does not contribute significantly to OxLDL binding (Stanton et al., 1992). However, CD36 may play a quantitatively significant role in OxLDL binding by macrophages (Endemann et al., 1993). In addition to binding oxidized LDL, CD36 binds thrombospondin (Asch et al., 1987 J. Clin. Invest. 79, 1054-1061), collagen (Tandon et al., 1989 J. Biol. Chem. 264, 7576-7583), long-chain fatty acids (Abumrad et al., 1993 J. Biol. Chem. 268, 17665-17668) and *Plasmodium falciparum* infected erythrocytes (Oquendo et al., 1989 Cell 58, 95-101). CD36 is expressed in a variety of tissues, including adipose, and in macrophages, epithelial cells, monocytes, endothelial cells, platelets, and a wide variety of cultured lines (Abumrad et al., 1993; and see Greenwalt et al., 1992 Blood 80, 1105-1115 for review). Although the physiologic functions of CD36 are not known, it may serve as an adhesion molecule due to its collagen-binding properties. It is also been proposed to be a long-chain fatty acid transporter (Abumrad et al., 1993) and a signal

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transduction molecule (Ockenhouse et al., 1989 J. Clin. Invest. 84, 468-475; Huang et al., 1991 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 7844-7848), and may serve as a receptor on macrophages for senescent neutrophils (Savill et al., 1991 Chest 99, 7 (suppl)).

Modified lipoprotein scavenger receptor activity has also been observed in endothelial cells (Arai et al., 1989; Nagelkerke et al., 1983; Brown and Goldstein, 1983; Goldstein et al., 1979 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 76, 333-337). At least some of the endothelial cell activity apparently is not mediated by the class A scavenger receptors (Bickel et al., 1992 J. Clin. Invest. 90, 1450-1457; Arai et al., 1989; Nagelkerke et al., 1983; Via et al., 1992 The FASEB J. 6, A371), which are often expressed by macrophages (Naito et al., 1991 Am. J. Pathol. 139, 1411-1423; Krieger and Herz, 1994). *In vivo* and *in vitro* studies suggest that there may be scavenger receptor genes expressed in endothelial cells and macrophages which differ from both the class A scavenger receptors and CD36 (Haberland et al., 1986 J. Clin. Invest. 77, 681-689; Via et al., 1992; Sparrow et al., 1989; Horiuchi et al., 1985 J. Biol. Chem. 259, 53-56; Arai et al., 1989; and see below). Via, Dressel and colleagues (Ottend et al., 1992 Biochem. J. 281, 745-751) and Schnitzer et al. 1992 J. Biol. Chem. 267, 24544-24553) have detected scavenger receptor-like binding by relatively small membrane associated proteins of 15-86 kD. In addition, the LDL receptor related protein (LRP) has been shown to bind lipoprotein remnant particles and a wide variety of other macromolecules. Both the mRNA encoding LRP and the LRP protein are found in many tissues and cell types (Herz, et al., 1988 EMBO J. 7:4119-4127; Moestrup, et al., 1992 Cell Tissue Res. 269:375-382), primarily the liver, the brain and the placenta. The predicted protein sequence of the LRP consists of a

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series of distinctive domains or structural motifs, which are also found in the LDL receptor.

As described by Kreiger, et al., in PCT/US95/07721 "*Class BI and CI Scavenger Receptors*"
5 Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("Krieger, et al."), two distinct scavenger receptor type proteins having high affinity for modified lipoproteins and other ligands have been isolated, characterized and cloned. Hamster and murine homologs of SR-BI, an
10 AcLDL and LDL binding scavenger receptor, which is distinct from the type I and type II macrophage scavenger receptors, has been isolated and characterized. In addition, DNA encoding the receptor cloned from a variant of Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells, designated Var-261, has been isolated and cloned.
15 dSR-CI, a non-mammalian AcLDL binding scavenger receptor having high ligand affinity and broad specificity, was isolated from *Drosophila melanogaster*.

20 It was reported by Kreiger, et al. that the SR-BI receptor is expressed principally in steroidogenic tissues and liver and appears to mediate HDL-transfer and uptake of cholesterol. Competitive binding studies show that SR-BI binds LDL, modified LDL,
25 negatively charged phospholipid, and HDL. Direct binding studies show that SR-BI expressed in mammalian cells (for example, a variant of CHO cells) binds HDL, without cellular degradation of the HDL-apoprotein, and lipid is accumulated within cells expressing the
30 receptor. These studies indicate that SR-BI might play a major role in transfer of cholesterol from peripheral tissues, via HDL, into the liver and steroidogenic tissues, and that increased or decreased expression in the liver or other tissues may be useful
35 in regulating uptake of cholesterol by cells expressing SR-BI, thereby decreasing levels in foam

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cells and deposition at sites involved in atherogenesis.

Atherosclerosis is the leading cause of death in western industrialized countries. The risk of developing atherosclerosis is directly related to plasma levels of LDL cholesterol and inversely related to HDL cholesterol levels. Over 20 years ago, the pivotal role of the LDL receptor in LDL metabolism was elucidated by Goldstein, et al., in the *Metabolic and Molecular Bases of Inherited Disease*, Scriver, et al. (McGraw-Hill, NY 1995), pp. 1981-2030. In contrast, the cellular mechanisms responsible for HDL metabolism are still not well defined. It is generally accepted that HDL is involved in the transport of cholesterol from extrahepatic tissues to the liver, a process known as reverse cholesterol transport, as described by Pieters, et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1225, 125 (1994), and mediates the transport of cholesteryl ester to steroidogenic tissues for hormone synthesis, as described by Andersen and Dietschy, *J. Biol. Chem.* 256, 7362 (1981). The mechanism by which HDL cholesterol is delivered to target cells differs from that of LDL. The receptor-mediated metabolism of LDL has been thoroughly described and involves cellular uptake and degradation of the entire particle. In contrast, the receptor-mediated HDL metabolism has not been understood as well. Unlike LDL, the protein components of HDL are not degraded in the process of transporting cholesterol to cells. Despite numerous attempts by many investigators, the cell-surface protein(s) that participate in the delivery of cholesterol from HDL to cells had not been identified before the discovery that SR-BI was an HDL receptor.

It is an object of the present invention to provide methods and reagents for designing drugs that can stimulate or inhibit the binding to and lipid

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movements mediated by SR-BI and redirect uptake and metabolism of lipids and cholesterol by cells.

Summary of the Invention

Methods for regulation of cholesterol transport are described which are based on regulation of the expression or function of the SR-BI HDL receptor.

The examples demonstrate that estrogen dramatically downregulates SR-BI under conditions of tremendous upregulation of the LDL-receptor. The examples also demonstrate the upregulation of SR-BI in rat adrenal membranes and other non-placental steroidogenic tissues from animals treated with estrogen, but not in other non-placental non-steroidogenic tissues, including lung, liver, and skin. Examples also demonstrate the *in vivo* effects of SR-BI expression on HDL metabolism, in mice transiently overexpressing hepatic SR-BI following recombinant adenovirus infection. Overexpression of the SR-BI in the hepatic tissue caused a dramatic decrease in blood cholesterol levels. These results demonstrate that modulation of SR-BI levels, either directly or indirectly, can be used to modulate levels of cholesterol in the blood.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figures 1A-D are graphs of fast pressure liquid chromatography (FPLC) analysis of plasma showing the lipoprotein profile of control (Ad. Δ E1) (Figures 1A and 1C) and transgenic mice (Ad.SR-BI) (Figures 1B and 1D), and cholesterol levels (micrograms/fraction) over the course of zero to three days (Figures 1A and 1B) and seven to twenty-one days (Figures 1C and 1D).

Figure 2 is a graph of HDL turnover over time (hours) in untreated, normal mice (closed squares), control (Ad. Δ E1) (open squares) and transgenic mice (Ad.SR-BI) (closed triangles).

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Detailed Description of the Invention

In previous studies, Western blotting was used to show that upon estrogen treatment in rats levels of SR-BI protein drop dramatically and LDL receptor levels increase in liver. As used herein, steroidogenic tissues refer to non-placental steroidogenic tissues including adrenal, ovary and testes. The liver and non-hepatic steroidogenic tissues had previously been shown to be sites of selective cholesterol uptake from HDL. Fluorescently labeled HDL has been used as a marker of lipid uptake and injected into estrogen and control treated animals. In control animals, there was a significant fluorescence in liver tissue, which was totally absent in estrogen treated animals. Given that estrogen is known to cause levels of HDL to increase in humans over time and to decrease the risk of atherosclerosis and given the evidence that changes in levels of SR-BI follow estrogen administration, one could inhibit SR-BI expression in liver by administration of estrogen, thereby decreasing the risk of atherosclerosis, although this is not preferred since estrogen also has side effects. Inhibition is more preferably achieved through the use of agents which inhibit expression of SR-BI, translation of SR-BI, binding of SR-BI, or cellular processing mediated by the SR-BI. Inhibition can be direct or indirect, competitive or irreversible.

I. Inhibitors of SR-BI transport of cholesterol.

Direct inhibitors include nucleotide molecules such as antisense oligonucleotides, ribozymes, and triplex forming oligonucleotides which bind to the SR-BI gene, either the protein encoding region of the gene or the regulatory regions of the gene; small organic molecules which bind to the SR-BI protein; soluble SR-BI protein or fragments thereof which

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competitively bind to the substrate for cell bound SR-BI; and compounds which block binding of HDL to SR-BI.

In a preferred embodiment, these compounds are initially screened using an assay such as the assays
5 described below and then tested in transgenic animals made using standard transgenic animal technology to knockout or overexpress the SR-BI gene. Since homozygous knockouts may be lethal, a technique such as embryonic stem cell technology using rats, mice or
10 hamsters or the use of retroviral or adenoviral vectors is preferred, to yield animals expressing some SR-BI.

The cDNA encoding SR-BI has been cloned and is reported in Krieger, et al. The cDNA encoding SR-BI
15 yields a predicted protein sequence of 509 amino acids which is approximately 30% identical to those of the three previously identified CD36 family members. The cloned hamster SR-BI cDNA is approximately 2.9 kb long. The sequences of the 5' untranslated region, the coding region, and a portion of the 3'
20 untranslated region are shown in Sequence Listing ID No. 1. The predicted protein sequence is 509 amino acids (Sequence Listing ID No. 2) with a calculated molecular weight of 57 kD. The murine cDNA is shown
25 in Sequence Listing ID No. 3 and the predicted amino acid sequence is shown in Sequence Listing ID No. 4.

As used herein, unless specifically stated otherwise, the term "SR-BI" refers to the nucleotide and amino acid sequences, respectively, shown in
30 Sequence ID Nos. 1 and 2, and 3 and 4, and degenerate variants thereof and their equivalents in other species of origin, especially human, as well as functionally equivalent variants, having additions, deletions, and substitutions of either nucleotides or
35 amino acids which do not significantly alter the functional activity of the protein as a receptor

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characterized by the binding activity identified above.

II. Methods of Regulation of SR-BI cholesterol transport.

5 It has now been demonstrated that SR-BI and the related SR-B proteins may play critical roles in HDL lipid metabolism and cholesterol transport. SR-BI appears to be responsible for cholesterol delivery to steroidogenic tissues and liver, and actually
10 transfers cholesterol from HDL particles through the liver cells and into the bile canniculi, where it is passed out into the intestine. Data indicates that SR-BI is also expressed in the intestinal mucosa although the location and amount appears to be
15 correlated with stages of development. It would be useful to increase expression of SR-BI in cells in which uptake of cholesterol can be increased, freeing HDL to serve as a means for removal of cholesterol from storage cells such as foam cells where it can
20 play a role in atherogenesis.

As discussed above, the SR-BI proteins and antibodies and their DNAs can be used in screening of drugs which modulate the activity and/or the expression of SR-BI. These drugs should be useful in
25 treating or preventing atherosclerosis, fat uptake by adipocytes, and some types of endocrine disorders.

Nucleotide Molecules

Preferred uses for the nucleotide sequences shown in the Sequence Listings below, are for the screening
30 of drugs altering binding of or endocytosis of ligand by the scavenger receptor proteins, or expression or translation of the SR-BI protein.

The preferred size of a hybridization probe is from 10 nucleotides to 100,000 nucleotides in length.
35 Below 10 nucleotides, hybridized systems are not stable and will begin to denature above 20°C. Above

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100,000 nucleotides, one finds that hybridization (renaturation) becomes a much slower and incomplete process, as described in greater detail in the text MOLECULAR GENETICS, Stent, G.S. and R. Calender, pp. 213-
5 219 (1971). Ideally, the probe should be from 20 to 10,000 nucleotides. Smaller nucleotide sequences (20-100) lend themselves to production by automated organic synthetic techniques. Sequences from 100-10,000 nucleotides can be obtained from appropriate
10 restriction endonuclease treatments. The labeling of the smaller probes with the relatively bulky chemiluminescent moieties may in some cases interfere with the hybridization process.

15 Screening for drugs modifying or altering the extent of receptor function or expression

The receptor proteins are useful as targets for compounds which turn on, or off, or otherwise regulate binding to these receptors. The assays described below clearly provide routine methodology by which a
20 compound can be tested for an inhibitory effect on binding of a specific compound, such as a radiolabeled modified HDL and LDL or polyion. The *in vitro* studies of compounds which appear to inhibit binding selectively to the receptors are then confirmed by
25 animal testing. Since the molecules are so highly evolutionarily conserved, it is possible to conduct studies in laboratory animals such as mice to predict the effects in humans.

Studies based on inhibition of binding are
30 predictive for indirect effects of alteration of receptor binding. For example, inhibition of cholesterol-HDL binding to the SR-BI receptor leads to decreased uptake by cells of cholesterol and therefore inhibits cholesterol transport by cells expressing the
35 SR-BI receptor. Increasing cholesterol-HDL binding to cells increases removal of lipids from the blood stream and thereby decreases lipid deposition within the blood stream. Studies have been conducted using a

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stimulator to enhance macrophage uptake of cholesterol and thereby treat atherogenesis, using M-CSF (Schaub, et al., 1994 Arterioscler. Thromb. 14(1), 70-76; Inaba, et al., 1993 J. Clin. Invest. 92(2), 750-757).

5 The following assays can be used to screen for compounds which are effective in methods for alter SR-BI expression, concentration, or transport of cholesterol.

Assays for Alterations in SR-BI binding or expression

10 Northern blot analysis of murine tissues shows that SR-BI is most abundantly expressed in adrenal, ovary, liver, testes, and fat and is present at lower levels in some other tissues. SR-BI mRNA expression is induced upon differentiation of 3T3-L1 cells into
15 adipocytes. Both SR-BI and CD36 display high affinity binding for acetylated LDL with an apparent dissociation constant in the range of approximately 5 μ g protein/ml. The ligand binding specificities of CD36 and SR-BI, determined by competition assays, are
20 similar, but not identical: both bind modified proteins (acetylated LDL, maleylated BSA), but not the broad array of other polyanions (e.g. fucoidin, polyinosinic acid, polyguanosinic acid) which are ligands of the class A receptors. SR-BI displays high
25 affinity and saturable binding of HDL which is not accompanied by cellular degradation of the HDL. HDL inhibits binding of AcLDL to CD36, suggesting that it binds HDL, similarly to SR-BI. Native LDL, which does not compete for the binding of acetylated LDL to
30 either class A receptors or CD36, competes for binding to SR-BI.

¹²⁵I-AcLDL Binding, Uptake and Degradation Assays.

Scavenger receptor activities at 37°C are measured by ligand binding, uptake and degradation
35 assays as described by Krieger, Cell 33, 413-422, 1983; and Freeman et al., 1991). The values for binding and uptake are combined and are presented as

binding plus uptake observed after a 5 hour incubation and are expressed as ng of ^{125}I -AcLDL protein per 5 hr per mg cell protein. Degradation activity is expressed as ng of ^{125}I -AcLDL protein degraded in 5 hours per mg of cell protein. The specific, high affinity values represent the differences between the results obtained in the presence (single determinations) and absence (duplicate determinations) of excess unlabeled competing ligand. Cell surface 4°C binding is assayed using either method A or method B as indicated. In method A, cells are prechilled on ice for 15 min, re-fed with ^{125}I -AcLDL in ice-cold medium B supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum, with or without 75 - 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ unlabeled M-BSA, and incubated 2 hr at 4°C on a shaker. Cells are then washed rapidly three times with Tris wash buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4) containing 2 mg/ml BSA, followed by two 5 min washes, and two rapid washes with Tris wash buffer without BSA. The cells are solubilized in 1 ml of 0.1 N NaOH for 20 min at room temperature on a shaker, 30 μl are removed for protein determination, and the radioactivity in the remainder is determined using a LKB gamma counter. Method B differs from method A in that the cells are prechilled for 45 minutes, the medium contains 10 mM HEPES and 5% (v/v) human lipoprotein-deficient serum rather than fetal bovine serum, and the cell-associated radioactivity released by treatment with dextran sulfate is measured as described by Krieger, 1983; Freeman et al., 1991).

Northern blot analysis.

0.5 micrograms of poly(A)+ RNA prepared from different murine tissues or from 3T3-L1 cells on zero, two, four, six or eight days after initiation of differentiation into adipocytes as described by Baldini et al., 1992 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89, 5049-5052, is fractionated on a formaldehyde/agarose

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gel (1.0%) and then blotted and fixed onto a Biotrans™ nylon membrane. The blots are hybridized with probes that are ³²P-labeled (2 x 10⁶ dpm/ml, random-primed labeling system). The hybridization and washing conditions, at 42°C and 50°C, respectively, are performed as described by Charron et al., 1989 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86, 2535-2539. The probe for SR-BI mRNA analysis was a 0.6 kb BamHI fragment from the cDNAs coding region. The coding region of murine cytosolic hsp70 gene (Hunt and Calderwood, 1990 Gene 87, 199-204) is used as a control probe for equal mRNA loading.

SR-BI protein in tissues is detected by blotting with polyclonal antibodies to SR-BI.

HDL Binding Studies

HDL and VLDL binding to SR-BI and CD36 are conducted as described for LDL and modified LDL.

Studies conducted to determine if the HDL which is bound to SR-BI is degraded or recycled and if lipid which is bound to the HDL is transferred into the cells are conducted using fluorescent lipid-labeled HDL, ³H-cholesteryl ester labeled HDL and ¹²⁵I-HDL added to cultures of transfected or untransfected cells at a single concentration (10 µg protein/ml). HDL associated with the cells is measured over time. A steady state is reached in approximately thirty minutes to one hour. A fluorescent ligand, DiI, or ³H-cholesterol ester is used as a marker for lipid (for example, cholesterol or cholesterol ester) uptake by the cell. Increasing concentration of DiI indicates that lipid is being transferred from the HDL to the receptor, then being internalized by the cell. The DiI-depleted HDL is then released and replaced by another HDL molecule.

HDL Binding to SR-BI

Competition binding studies demonstrate that HDL and VLDL (400 µg/ml) competitively inhibit binding of

^{125}I -AcLDL to SR-BI. Direct binding of ^{125}I -HDL to cells expressing SR-BI is also determined.

Tissue distribution of SR-BI

To explore the physiological functions of SR-BI, the tissue distribution of SR-BI was determined in murine tissues, both in control animals and estrogen treated animals, as described in the following examples. Each lane is loaded with 0.5 μg of poly(A)+ RNA prepared from various murine tissues: kidney, liver, adrenals, ovaries, brain, testis, fat, diaphragm, heart, lung, spleen, or other tissue. The blots are hybridized with a 750 base pair fragment of the coding region of SR-BI. SR-BI mRNA is most highly expressed in adrenals, ovary and liver is moderately or highly expressed in fat depended on the source and is expressed at lower levels in other tissues. Blots using polyclonal antibodies to a cytoplasmic region of SR-BI demonstrate that very high levels of protein are present in liver, adrenal tissues, and ovary in mice and rats, but only very low or undetectable levels are present in either white or brown fat, muscle or a variety of other tissues. Bands in the rat tissues were present at approximately 82 kD. In the mouse tissues, the 82 kD form observed in the liver and steroidogenic tissues is the same size observed in SR-BI-transfected cultured cells.

Assays for testing compounds for useful activity can be based solely on interaction with the receptor protein, preferably expressed on the surface of transfected cells such as those described above, although proteins in solution or immobilized on inert substrates can also be utilized, where the indication is inhibition or increase in binding of lipoproteins.

Alternatively, the assays can be based on interaction with the gene sequence encoding the receptor protein, preferably the regulatory sequences directing expression of the receptor protein. For

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example, antisense which binds to the regulatory sequences, and/or to the protein encoding sequences can be synthesized using standard oligonucleotide synthetic chemistry. The antisense can be stabilized
5 for pharmaceutical use using standard methodology (encapsulation in a liposome or microsphere; introduction of modified nucleotides that are resistant to degradation or groups which increase resistance to endonucleases, such as
10 phosphorothiodates and methylation), then screened initially for alteration of receptor activity in transfected or naturally occurring cells which express the receptor, then *in vivo* in laboratory animals. Typically, the antisense would inhibit expression.
15 However, sequences which block those sequences which "turn off" synthesis can also be targeted.

The receptor protein for study can be isolated from either naturally occurring cells or cells which have been genetically engineered to express the
20 receptor, as described in the examples above. In the preferred embodiment, the cells would have been engineered using the intact gene.

Random generation of receptor or receptor encoding sequence binding molecules.

25 Molecules with a given function, catalytic or ligand-binding, can be selected for from a complex mixture of random molecules in what has been referred to as "in vitro genetics" (Szostak, TIBS 19:89, 1992). One synthesizes a large pool of molecules bearing
30 random and defined sequences and subjects that complex mixture, for example, approximately 10^{15} individual sequences in 100 μ g of a 100 nucleotide RNA, to some selection and enrichment process. For example, by repeated cycles of affinity chromatography and PCR
35 amplification of the molecules bound to the ligand on the column, Ellington and Szostak (1990) estimated that 1 in 10^{10} RNA molecules folded in such a way as to bind a given ligand. DNA molecules with such

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ligand-binding behavior have been isolated (Ellington and Szostak, 1992; Bock et al, 1992).

Computer assisted drug design

Computer modeling technology allows visualization
5 of the three-dimensional atomic structure of a
selected molecule and the rational design of new
compounds that will interact with the molecule. The
three-dimensional construct typically depends on data
10 from x-ray crystallographic analyses or NMR imaging of
the selected molecule. The molecular dynamics require
force field data. The computer graphics systems
enable prediction of how a new compound will link to
the target molecule and allow experimental
15 manipulation of the structures of the compound and
target molecule to perfect binding specificity.
Prediction of what the molecule-compound interaction
will be when small changes are made in one or both
requires molecular mechanics software and
20 computationally intensive computers, usually coupled
with user-friendly, menu-driven interfaces between the
molecular design program and the user.

Examples of molecular modelling systems are the
CHARMm and QUANTA programs, Polygen Corporation,
Waltham, MA. CHARMm performs the energy minimization
25 and molecular dynamics functions. QUANTA performs the
construction, graphic modelling and analysis of
molecular structure. QUANTA allows interactive
construction, modification, visualization, and
analysis of the behavior of molecules with each other.

30 A number of articles review computer modeling of
drugs interactive with specific proteins, such as
Rotivinen, et al., 1988 Acta Pharmaceutica Fennica 97,
159-166; Ripka, New Scientist 54-57 (June 16, 1988);
McKinaly and Rossmann, 1989 Annu. Rev. Pharmacol.
35 Toxicol. 29, 111-122; Perry and Davies, QSAR:
Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships in Drug
Design pp. 189-193 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1989); Lewis

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and Dean, 1989 Proc. R. Soc. Lond. 236, 125-140 and 141-162; and, with respect to a model receptor for nucleic acid components, Askew, et al., 1989 J. Am. Chem. Soc. 111, 1082-1090. Other computer programs

5 that screen and graphically depict chemicals are available from companies such as BioDesign, Inc., Pasadena, CA., Allelix, Inc, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, and Hypercube, Inc., Cambridge, Ontario. Although these are primarily designed for application

10 to drugs specific to particular proteins, they can be adapted to design of drugs specific to regions of DNA or RNA, once that region is identified.

Although described above with reference to design and generation of compounds which could alter binding and therefore cholesterol transport, one could also

15 screen libraries of known compounds, including natural products or synthetic chemicals, and biologically active materials, including proteins, for compounds which are inhibitors or activators.

20 *Generation of nucleic acid regulators*

Nucleic acid molecules containing the 5' regulatory sequences of the receptor genes can be used to regulate or inhibit gene expression in vivo. Vectors, including both plasmid and eukaryotic viral

25 vectors, may be used to express a particular recombinant 5' flanking region-gene construct in cells depending on the preference and judgment of the skilled practitioner (see, e.g., Sambrook et al., Chapter 16). Furthermore, a number of viral and

30 nonviral vectors are being developed that enable the introduction of nucleic acid sequences in vivo (see, e.g., Mulligan, 1993 Science, 260, 926-932; United States Patent No. 4,980,286; United States Patent No. 4,868,116; incorporated herein by reference). For

35 example, a delivery system in which nucleic acid is encapsulated in cationic liposomes which can be injected intravenously into a mammal has been used to

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introduce DNA into the cells of multiple tissues of adult mice, including endothelium and bone marrow (see, e.g., Zhu et al., 1993 Science 261, 209-211; incorporated herein by reference).

5 The 5' flanking sequences of the receptor gene can also be used to inhibit the expression of the receptor. For example, an antisense RNA of all or a portion of the 5' flanking region of the receptor gene can be used to inhibit expression of the receptor in
10 vivo. Expression vectors (e.g., retroviral or adenoviral expression vectors) are already in the art which can be used to generate an antisense RNA of a selected DNA sequence which is expressed in a cell (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,868,116; U.S. Patent No.
15 4,980,286). Accordingly, DNA containing all or a portion of the sequence of the 5' flanking region of the receptor gene can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector so that upon passage into the cell, the transcription of the inserted DNA yields an
20 antisense RNA that is complementary to the mRNA transcript of the receptor protein gene normally found in the cell. This antisense RNA transcript of the inserted DNA can then base-pair with the normal mRNA transcript found in the cell and thereby prevent the
25 mRNA from being translated. It is of course necessary to select sequences of the 5' flanking region that are downstream from the transcriptional start sites for the receptor protein gene to ensure that the antisense RNA contains complementary sequences present on the
30 mRNA.

Antisense RNA can be generated *in vitro* also, and then inserted into cells. Oligonucleotides can be synthesized on an automated synthesizer (e.g., Model 8700 automated synthesizer of Milligen-Bioscience,
35 Burlington, MA or ABI Model 380B). In addition, antisense deoxyoligonucleotides have been shown to be effective in inhibiting gene transcription and viral

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- replication (see e.g., Zamecnik et al., 1978 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 75, 280-284; Zamecnik et al., 1986 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83, 4143-4146; Wickstrom et al., 1988 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 1028-1032;
- 5 Crooke, 1993 FASEB J. 7, 533-539. Furthermore, recent work has shown that improved inhibition of expression of a gene by antisense oligonucleotides is possible if the antisense oligonucleotides contain modified nucleotides (see, e.g., Offensperger et. al., 1993
- 10 EMBO J. 12, 1257-1262 (in vivo inhibition of duck hepatitis B viral replication and gene expression by antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides); Rosenberg et al., PCT WO 93/01286 (synthesis of sulfurthioate oligonucleotides); Agrawal et al., 1988
- 15 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 7079-7083 (synthesis of antisense oligonucleoside phosphoramidates and phosphorothioates to inhibit replication of human immunodeficiency virus-1); Sarin et al., 1989 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 7448-7794 (synthesis of
- 20 antisense methylphosphonate oligonucleotides); Shaw et al., 1991 Nucleic Acids Res 19, 747-750 (synthesis of 3' exonuclease-resistant oligonucleotides containing 3' terminal phosphoroamidate modifications); incorporated herein by reference).
- 25 The sequences of the 5' flanking region of receptor protein gene can also be used in triple helix (triplex) gene therapy. Oligonucleotides complementary to gene promoter sequences on one of the strands of the DNA have been shown to bind promoter
- 30 and regulatory sequences to form local triple nucleic acid helices which block transcription of the gene (see, e.g., 1989 Maher et al., Science 245, 725-730; Orson et al., 1991 Nucl. Acids Res. 19, 3435-3441; Postal et al., 1991 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 8227-8231; Cooney et al., 1988 Science 241, 456-459;
- 35 Young et al., 1991 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 10023-10026; Duval-Valentin et al., 1992 Proc. Natl.

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Acad. Sci. USA 89, 504-508; 1992 Blume et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 20, 1777-1784; 1992 Grigoriev et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267, 3389-3395.

Both theoretical calculations and empirical
5 findings have been reported which provide guidance for
the design of oligonucleotides for use in
oligonucleotide-directed triple helix formation to
inhibit gene expression. For example,
oligonucleotides should generally be greater than 14
10 nucleotides in length to ensure target sequence
specificity (see, e.g., Maher et al., (1989);
Grigoriev et al., (1992)). Also, many cells avidly
take up oligonucleotides that are less than 50
nucleotides in length (see e.g., Orson et al., (1991);
15 Holt et al., 1988 Mol. Cell. Biol. 8, 963-973;
Wickstrom et al., 1988 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85,
1028-1032). To reduce susceptibility to intracellular
degradation, for example by 3' exonucleases, a free
amine can be introduced to a 3' terminal hydroxyl
20 group of oligonucleotides without loss of sequence
binding specificity (Orson et al., 1991).
Furthermore, more stable triplexes are formed if any
cytosines that may be present in the oligonucleotide
are methylated, and also if an intercalating agent,
25 such as an acridine derivative, is covalently attached
to a 5' terminal phosphate (e.g., via a pentamethylene
bridge); again without loss of sequence specificity
(Maher et al., (1989); Grigoriev et al., (1992)).

Methods to produce or synthesize oligonucleotides
30 are well known in the art. Such methods can range
from standard enzymatic digestion followed by
nucleotide fragment isolation (see e.g., Sambrook et
al., Chapters 5, 6) to purely synthetic methods, for
example, by the cyanoethyl phosphoramidite method
35 using a Milligen or Beckman System 1Plus DNA
synthesizer (see also, Ikuta et al., in Ann. Rev.
Biochem. 1984 53, 323-356 (phosphotriester and

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phosphite-triester methods); Narang et al., in Methods Enzymol., 65, 610-620 (1980) (phosphotriester method). Accordingly, DNA sequences of the 5' flanking region of the receptor protein gene described herein can be used to design and construct oligonucleotides including a DNA sequence consisting essentially of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides, with or without base modifications or intercalating agent derivatives, for use in forming triple helices specifically within the 5' flanking region of a receptor protein gene in order to inhibit expression of the gene.

In some cases it may be advantageous to insert enhancers or multiple copies of the regulatory sequences into an expression system to facilitate screening of methods and reagents for manipulation of expression.

Preparation of Receptor Protein Fragments

Compounds which are effective for blocking binding of the receptor to the cholesterol-HDL can also consist of fragments of the receptor proteins, expressed recombinantly and cleaved by enzymatic digest or expressed from a sequence encoding a peptide of less than the full length receptor protein. These will typically be soluble proteins, i.e., not including the transmembrane and cytoplasmic regions, although smaller portions determined in the assays described above to inhibit or compete for binding to the receptor proteins can also be utilized. It is a routine matter to make appropriate receptor protein fragments, test for binding, and then utilize. The preferred fragments are of human origin, in order to minimize potential immunological response. The peptides can be as short as five to eight amino acids in length and are easily prepared by standard techniques. They can also be modified to increase in vivo half-life, by chemical modification of the amino acids or by attachment to a carrier molecule or inert

substrate. Based on studies with other peptide fragments blocking receptor binding, the IC_{50} , the dose of peptide required to inhibit binding by 50%, ranges from about 50 μ M to about 300 μ M, depending on the peptides. These ranges are well within the effective concentrations for the in vivo administration of peptides, based on comparison with the RGD-containing peptides, described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,792,525 to Ruoslahti, et al., used in vivo to alter cell attachment and phagocytosis.

The peptides can also be conjugated to a carrier protein such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin by its N-terminal cysteine by standard procedures such as the commercial Inject kit from Pierce Chemicals or expressed as a fusion protein, which may have increased efficacy. As noted above, the peptides can be prepared by proteolytic cleavage of the receptor proteins, or, preferably, by synthetic means. These methods are known to those skilled in the art. An example is the solid phase synthesis described by J. Merrifield, 1964 J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85, 2149, used in U.S. Patent No. 4,792,525, and described in U.S. Patent No. 4,244,946, wherein a protected alpha-amino acid is coupled to a suitable resin, to initiate synthesis of a peptide starting from the C-terminus of the peptide. Other methods of synthesis are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,305,872 and 4,316,891. These methods can be used to synthesize peptides having identical sequence to the receptor proteins described herein, or substitutions or additions of amino acids, which can be screened for activity as described above.

The peptide can also be administered as a pharmaceutically acceptable acid- or base- addition salt, formed by reaction with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, perchloric acid, nitric acid, thiocyanic acid, sulfuric acid, and

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phosphoric acid, and organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, and fumaric acid, or by
5 reaction with an inorganic base such as sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and organic bases such as mono-, di-, trialkyl and aryl amines and substituted ethanolamines.

Peptides containing cyclopropyl amino acids, or
10 amino acids derivatized in a similar fashion, can also be used. These peptides retain their original activity but have increased half-lives in vivo. Methods known for modifying amino acids, and their use, are known to those skilled in the art, for
15 example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,629,784 to Stammer.

The peptides are generally active when administered parenterally in amounts above about 1 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ of body weight. Based on extrapolation from
20 other proteins for treatment of most inflammatory disorders, the dosage range will be between 0.1 to 70 mg/kg of body weight. This dosage will be dependent, in part, on whether one or more peptides are administered.

25 *Pharmaceutical Compositions*

Compounds which alter receptor protein binding are preferably administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Suitable pharmaceutical vehicles are known to those skilled in the art. For
30 parenteral administration, the compound will usually be dissolved or suspended in sterile water or saline. For enteral administration, the compound will be incorporated into an inert carrier in tablet, liquid, or capsular form. Suitable carriers may be starches
35 or sugars and include lubricants, flavorings, binders, and other materials of the same nature. The compounds can also be administered locally by topical

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application of a solution, cream, gel, or polymeric material (for example, a Pluronic™, BASF).

Alternatively, the compound may be administered in liposomes or microspheres (or microparticles).

5 Methods for preparing liposomes and microspheres for administration to a patient are known to those skilled in the art. U.S. Patent No. 4,789,734 describe methods for encapsulating biological materials in liposomes. Essentially, the material is dissolved in
10 an aqueous solution, the appropriate phospholipids and lipids added, along with surfactants if required, and the material dialyzed or sonicated, as necessary. A review of known methods is by G. Gregoriadis, Chapter 14. "Liposomes", Drug Carriers in Biology and
15 Medicine pp. 287-341 (Academic Press, 1979).

Microspheres formed of polymers or proteins are well known to those skilled in the art, and can be tailored for passage through the gastrointestinal tract directly into the bloodstream. Alternatively, the
20 compound can be incorporated and the microspheres, or composite of microspheres, implanted for slow release over a period of time, ranging from days to months. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,906,474, 4,925,673, and 3,625,214.

25 *Generation of Transgenic Animals for Screening*

With the knowledge of the cDNA encoding SR-BI and regulatory sequences regulating expression thereof, it is possible to generate transgenic animals, especially rodents, for testing the compounds which can alter SR-
30 BI expression, translation or function in a desired manner. This procedure for transient overexpression in animals following infection with adenoviral vectors is described below in the examples.

There are basically two types of animals which
35 are useful: those not expressing functional SR-BI, which are useful for testing of drugs which may work better in combination with an inhibitor of SR-BI to

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control levels of lipid, cholesterol, lipoprotein or components thereof, and those which overexpress SR-BI, either in those tissues which already express the protein or in those tissues where only low levels are naturally expressed.

The animals in the first group are preferably made using techniques that result in "knocking out" of the gene for SR-BI, although in the preferred case this will be incomplete, either only in certain tissues, or only to a reduced amount. These animals are preferably made using a construct that includes complementary nucleotide sequence to the SR-BI gene, but does not encode functional SR-BI, and is most preferably used with embryonic stem cells to create chimeras. Animals which are heterozygous for the defective gene can also be obtained by breeding a homozygote normal with an animal which is defective in production of SR-BI.

The animals in the second group are preferably made using a construct that includes a tissue specific promoter, of which many are available and described in the literature, or an unregulated promoter or one which is modified to increase expression as compared with the native promoter. The regulatory sequences for the SR-BI gene can be obtained using standard techniques based on screening of an appropriate library with the cDNA encoding SR-BI. These animals are most preferably made using standard microinjection techniques.

These manipulations are performed by insertion of cDNA or genomic DNA into the embryo using microinjection or other techniques known to those skilled in the art such as electroporation, as described below. The DNA is selected on the basis of the purpose for which it is intended: to inactivate the gene encoding an SR-BI or to overexpress or express in a different tissue the gene encoding SR-BI.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

The SR-BI encoding gene can be modified by homologous recombination with a DNA for a defective SR-BI, such as one containing within the coding sequence an antibiotic marker, which can then be used for

5 selection purposes.

Animal Sources

Animals suitable for transgenic experiments can be obtained from standard commercial sources. These include animals such as mice and rats for testing of
10 genetic manipulation procedures, as well as larger animals such as pigs, cows, sheep, goats, and other animals that have been genetically engineered using techniques known to those skilled in the art. These techniques are briefly summarized below based
15 principally on manipulation of mice and rats.

Microinjection Procedures

The procedures for manipulation of the embryo and for microinjection of DNA are described in detail in Hogan et al. Manipulating the mouse embryo, Cold
20 Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1986), the teachings of which are incorporated herein. These techniques are readily applicable to embryos of other animal species, and, although the success rate is lower, it is considered to be a
25 routine practice to those skilled in this art.

Transgenic Animals

Female animals are induced to superovulate using methodology adapted from the standard techniques used with mice, that is, with an injection of pregnant mare
30 serum gonadotrophin (PMSG; Sigma) followed 48 hours later by an injection of human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG; Sigma). Females are placed with males immediately after hCG injection. Approximately one day after hCG, the mated females are sacrificed and
35 embryos are recovered from excised oviducts and placed in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline with 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Sigma). Surrounding

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cumulus cells are removed with hyaluronidase (1 mg/ml). Pronuclear embryos are then washed and placed in Earle's balanced salt solution containing 0.5% BSA (EBSS) in a 37.5°C incubator with a humidified atmosphere at 5% CO₂, 95% air until the time of injection.

Randomly cycling adult females are mated with vasectomized males to induce a false pregnancy, at the same time as donor females. At the time of embryo transfer, the recipient females are anesthetized and the oviducts are exposed by an incision through the body wall directly over the oviduct. The ovarian bursa is opened and the embryos to be transferred are inserted into the infundibulum. After the transfer, the incision is closed by suturing.

Embryonic Stem (ES) Cell Methods

Introduction of cDNA into ES cells:

Methods for the culturing of ES cells and the subsequent production of transgenic animals, the introduction of DNA into ES cells by a variety of methods such as electroporation, calcium phosphate/DNA precipitation, and direct injection are described in detail in Teratocarcinomas and embryonic stem cells, a practical approach, ed. E.J. Robertson, (IRL Press 1987), the teachings of which are incorporated herein. Selection of the desired clone of transgene-containing ES cells is accomplished through one of several means. In cases involving sequence specific gene integration, a nucleic acid sequence for recombination with the SR-BI gene or sequences for controlling expression thereof is co-precipitated with a gene encoding a marker such as neomycin resistance. Transfection is carried out by one of several methods described in detail in Lovell-Badge, in Teratocarcinomas and embryonic stem cells, a practical approach, ed. E.J. Robertson, (IRL Press 1987) or in Potter et al Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81, 7161 (1984). Calcium

phosphate/DNA precipitation, direct injection, and electroporation are the preferred methods. In these procedures, a number of ES cells, for example, 0.5×10^6 , are plated into tissue culture dishes and
5 transfected with a mixture of the linearized nucleic acid sequence and 1 mg of pSV2neo DNA (Southern and Berg, J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1:327-341 (1982)) precipitated in the presence of 50 mg lipofectin in a final volume of 100 μ l. The cells are fed with
10 selection medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum in DMEM supplemented with an antibiotic such as G418 (between 200 and 500 μ g/ml). Colonies of cells resistant to G418 are isolated using cloning rings and expanded. DNA is extracted from drug resistant clones
15 and Southern blotting experiments using the nucleic acid sequence as a probe are used to identify those clones carrying the desired nucleic acid sequences. In some experiments, PCR methods are used to identify the clones of interest.

20 DNA molecules introduced into ES cells can also be integrated into the chromosome through the process of homologous recombination, described by Capecchi, (1989). Direct injection results in a high efficiency of integration. Desired clones are identified through
25 PCR of DNA prepared from pools of injected ES cells. Positive cells within the pools are identified by PCR subsequent to cell cloning (Zimmer and Gruss, Nature 338, 150-153 (1989)). DNA introduction by electroporation is less efficient and requires a
30 selection step. Methods for positive selection of the recombination event (i.e., neo resistance) and dual positive-negative selection (i.e., neo resistance and ganciclovir resistance) and the subsequent identification of the desired clones by PCR have been
35 described by Joyner et al., Nature 338, 153-156 (1989) and Capecchi, (1989), the teachings of which are incorporated herein.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Embryo Recovery and ES cell Injection

Naturally cycling or superovulated females mated with males are used to harvest embryos for the injection of ES cells. Embryos of the appropriate age are recovered after successful mating. Embryos are flushed from the uterine horns of mated females and placed in Dulbecco's modified essential medium plus 10% calf serum for injection with ES cells. Approximately 10-20 ES cells are injected into blastocysts using a glass microneedle with an internal diameter of approximately 20 μ m.

Transfer of Embryos to Pseudopregnant Females

Randomly cycling adult females are paired with vasectomized males. Recipient females are mated such that they will be at 2.5 to 3.5 days post-mating (for mice, or later for larger animals) when required for implantation with blastocysts containing ES cells. At the time of embryo transfer, the recipient females are anesthetized. The ovaries are exposed by making an incision in the body wall directly over the oviduct and the ovary and uterus are externalized. A hole is made in the uterine horn with a needle through which the blastocysts are transferred. After the transfer, the ovary and uterus are pushed back into the body and the incision is closed by suturing. This procedure is repeated on the opposite side if additional transfers are to be made.

Identification of Transgenic Animals.

Samples (1-2 cm of mouse tails) are removed from young animals. For larger animals, blood or other tissue can be used. To test for chimeras in the homologous recombination experiments, i.e., to look for contribution of the targeted ES cells to the animals, coat color has been used in mice, although blood could be examined in larger animals. DNA is prepared and analyzed by both Southern blot and PCR to

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detect transgenic founder (F_0) animals and their progeny (F_1 and F_2).

Once the transgenic animals are identified, lines are established by conventional breeding and used as the donors for tissue removal and implantation using standard techniques for implantation into humans.

The present invention will be further understood by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1: Uptake of HDL lipid mediated by SR-BI

The fates of the lipid and apoprotein components of HDL after interaction with mSR-BI were compared by examining the time-course of cell association of labeled HDL, where either the proteins (^{125}I) or the lipids (^3H cholesteryl oleate or DiI (a fluorescent lipid)) were labeled.

Uptake of Labeled HDL by SR-BI

Methods

On day 0, ldlA cells and ldlA[mSR-BI] cells were plated in 6-well dishes (250,000 cells/well) in Ham's F-12 medium containing 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ streptomycin, and 2 mM glutamine (medium A) supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (A-FBS) without or with 0.25 mg/ml G418, respectively. Assays were performed on day 2.

HDL and LDL were prepared from human plasma by zonal centrifugation (Chung, et al. in *Methods of Enzymology*, Ed J.P. Segrest and J.J. Albers (Academic Press, Inc. Orlando, FL 1986) Vol. 128, pp. 181-209. SDS-PAGE showed that the only major proteins in the HDL were apoAI and apo AII (the mass ratio of AI:AII was at least 3:1). Apo E was either undetectable or present in trace amounts. For some experiments the apo E was removed using a HiTrap Heparin column (Pharmacia) essentially as described in 'Lipoprotein Analysis: A Practical Approach', Ed. C.A. Converse and E.R. Skinner (Oxford University Press, 1992). The mass ratio of cholesterol:protein in HDL was assumed

to be 1:4. HDL was iodinated by the iodobead method (Pierce) as follows: 2 mg of HDL in 0.2 ml phosphate buffered saline (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} free) was added to 0.25 ml of 0.3 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 containing 2 iodobeads and 1 mCi ^{125}I -NaI. After 5 min at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with 25 μl saturated L-tyrosine (in water) and dialyzed extensively against 0.15 M NaCl, 0.3 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The specific activities ranged from 60 to 360 cpm/ng protein. ^3H cholesteryl ester labeled HDL was a gift from Alan Tall (Columbia University, Jammett and Tall, *J. Biol. Chem.* 260, 6687, (1985)).

DiI(D-282, 1,1'-dioctadecyl-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate) was from Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR). DiI-HDL was prepared essentially as described previously for DiI-LDL by Pitav, et al., *Arteriosclerosis* 1, 177 (1981)). The protein content of lipoproteins and cells was determined by the method of Lowry *J. Biol. Chem.* 193, 265 (1951)).

To determine the concentration dependence of ^{125}I -HDL cell association (ng ^{125}I -HDL protein associated/1.5 hr/mg cell protein), cells were refed with ^{125}I -HDL (250 cpm/ng protein) in medium A containing 0.5% (w/v) fatty acid free bovine serum albumin (FAF-BSA) (medium B) with or without unlabeled HDL (40-fold excess), and incubated for 1.5 hr at 37°C in a 5% CO_2 humidified incubator. Cells were then chilled, rapidly washed twice with 2 ml of ice cold Tris wash buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4) containing 2 mg/ml BSA, once with Tris wash buffer without BSA, and radioactivity and protein determinations were made. The specific values were calculated based on the differences between the results obtained in the presence (single determinations, nonspecific activity) and absence (duplicate determinations, total activity) of excess

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unlabeled HDL. The time course of cell association of ^{125}I -HDL. Cells were incubated with 20 μg protein/ml of ^{125}I -HDL (220 cpm/ng protein) at 37°C was determined and specific cell association (ng draft ^{125}I -HDL protein associated/mg cell protein) was determined as described above. The time course of ^{125}I -HDL degradation was then measured. Cells were incubated with 10 μg protein/ml of ^{125}I -HDL (64 cpm/ng protein) and specific cellular degradation (ng of ^{125}I -HDL protein degraded per mg of cell protein) to acid soluble products was determined.

To determine the kinetics of selective uptake of HDL lipid by mSR-BI, we plated on day 0 untransfected and SR-BI expressing cells and on day 2 they were incubated at 37°C with ^{125}I -HDL (10 μg of protein/ml, 64 cpm/ng protein), [^3H]-cholesteryl oleate-labeled HDL (approximately 8.8 μg of protein/ml, 15 cpm/ng cholesteryl ester), or DiI-labeled HDL (10 μg of protein/ml), and cell associated label was quantified. [^3H]-cholesteryl oleate was extracted with isopropyl alcohol for 30 minutes at room temperature, and radioactivity was measured in Scintiverse II (Fisher) scintillation mixture. DiI was extracted by dissolving the cells in DMSO and measuring the fluorescence in a Hitachi model F-4500 fluorescence spectrophotometer at 550 nm excitation, 565 nm emission and comparing to standards prepared of DiI-HDL dissolved in DMSO.

To determine if the SR-BI-mediated transfer [^3H]cholesteryl ester from labeled HDL represented net transfer of this lipid rather than exchange, the cholesterol contents of the cells after incubation with or without unlabeled HDL (20 μg protein/ml, 5 hours) was compared. On day 2 after plating, cells were incubated for 5 hours at 37°C in medium B in the presence or absence of unlabeled HDL (20 μg protein/ml), washed as described above, and lipids

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

were extracted twice with hexane/isopropanol (3:2, 3 ml, 30 minutes). Extracts were pooled, backextracted with 1 ml water, and dried by rotary evaporation.

Total (free and esterified) cholesterol masses

5 (averages of six replicates) were determined using an enzymatic assay (Sigma Diagnostics, St. Louis, MO.). The protein contents of the sample were estimated by analysis of replicate cultures. The values of total cholesterol ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ cell protein + SEM) for the cells
10 incubated without HDL were 20.5 ± 0.3 (ldlA) and 23.0 ± 0.4 (ldlA[mSR-BI]).

Results

^{125}I -HDL specifically associated with SR-BI
expressing cells with high affinity (kD approximately
15 $30 \mu\text{g}$ of protein/ml) and saturability. Control cells exhibited substantially less ^{125}I -HDL association. Association was very rapid, reaching a steady state in less than 1 hour. Despite this high affinity and saturable binding, the ^{125}I -labeled protein components
20 of HDL were not degraded after interaction with SR-BI expressing cells.

The kinetics of association of the protein components of HDL differed greatly from those of the lipids. Only a small fraction (less than 0.5%) of the
25 total label in the ^{125}I -HDL was bound to the transfected cells in a 5 hour period. Cell-associated ^{125}I -HDL reached a steady-state (approximately 200 ng protein/mg cell protein at $10 \mu\text{g}$ HDL protein/ml) in less than one hour. In contrast, cell association of
30 the lipid-labeled component of HDL (^3H)cholesteryl oleate or DiI) continuously increased throughout the incubation. The kinetics of ^3H cholesterol ester and DiI transfer to the cells were similar. Approximately 18% of the total labeled lipids in HDL added to the
35 incubation media were specifically associated with transfected cells at the end of the 5 hour incubations. Untransfected cells displayed little

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lipid or protein association. Thus, there was selective transfer of the lipid, but not the protein, components of HDL to the cells expressing mSR-BI.

To determine if the transfer of [³H]cholesteryl ester from labeled HDL represented net transfer of this lipid rather than exchange, the cholesterol contents of the cells after incubation with or without unlabeled HDL (20 µg protein/ml, 5 hrs) was compared. In the transfected cells, incubation with HDL resulted in a 20% increase (4.6 µg cholesterol/mg of cell protein) in total cellular cholesterol (free and esterified). This increase corresponded to a transfer of approximately 21% of the HDL-cholesterol added to the incubation medium and was comparable to the amounts of labeled lipid transferred from either [³H]cholesteryl oleate-HDL or DiI-HDL. In contrast, there was no statistically significant HDL-dependent increase in the cholesterol content of the untransfected cells (less than 0.2 µg cholesterol/mg of cell protein). These results suggest that 1) mSR-BI mediated net mass transfer of HDL cholesteryl ester, 2) this transfer was quantitatively similar to that previously reported for a murine adrenal cell line (Y1-BS1), and 3) under these conditions, the fluorescent or radiolabeled lipids in HDL can serve as reasonable reporters for total cholesterol transfer.

Uptake of Fluorescent-labeled lipid

To begin to examine the cellular pathway of selective lipid delivery mediated by mSR-BI, the initial distribution of fluorescent lipid (DiI) delivered via the classic LDL receptor pathway with that of the mSR-BI pathway was compared.

Methods

On day 0, LDL receptor-positive wild-type CHO, mSR-BI transfected ldlA[mSR-BI], and receptor-negative ldlA cells were plated in medium A containing 5% FBS on coverslips coated with poly-D-lysine (MW greater

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than 300,000, Sigma) as per the manufacturers instructions. A 600 bp probe from the hamster SR-BI cDNA described by Acton, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 21003 (1994), the teachings of which are incorporated herein, was used to screen a murine 3T3-L1 adipocyte cDNA library. A clone containing the complete coding region was isolated and this region was sequenced on both strands; the sequence had 89% predicted amino acid identity and 96% similarity to the hamster sequence and 79% predicted amino acid identity and 91% similarity to the human sequence, CLA1 (Calvo and Vega, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268, 18929 (1993), the teachings of which are incorporated herein. The expression vector pSR-BI-77 was generated from this clone and, using previously described methods, transfected into an LDL receptor-negative mutant CHO cell line, *ldlA*, to generate stable, receptor-positive transfectants. Flow cytometry after incubation with DiI-labeled acetylated LDL was used to isolate the subpopulation of cells, *ldlA*[mSR-BI] (colony 15), used here.

On day 1, the monolayers were refed with medium A containing 5% newborn calf lipoprotein-deficient serum. On day 3 the subconfluent cells were refed with the same medium containing either 10 μ g protein/ml DiI-LDL (A) or 1 μ g protein/ml of DiI-HDL (B and C) and incubated for 1 hr at 37°C. The coverslips were then washed once with phosphate buffered saline and the distribution of DiI was immediately recorded photographically using a Nikon fluorescence microscope with a rhodamine filter package.

Results

After LDL receptor-positive wild-type CHO cells were incubated with DiI-LDL (10 μ g protein/ml) for one hr at 37°C, uptake via the classic LDL receptor resulted in a punctate pattern of labeling. This was typical for receptor-mediated endocytosis from coated

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pits and vesicles to endosomes and lysosomes. There was essentially no labeling by DiI-LDL of LDL receptornegative ldlA cells. DiI-HDL (1 μ g protein/ml) labeling of ldlA[mSR-BI] cells was

5 dramatically different - rather than punctate fluorescence, there was diffuse staining over what appeared to be the entire surface of the transfected cells, with especially striking fluorescence at cell-cell interfaces. In addition, there was often a

10 bright, apparently internal, concentration of fluorescence in a region adjacent to the nucleus. Even after 24 hrs of incubation, the DiI-fluorescence pattern in the mSR-BI transfectants did not resemble the punctate pattern seen for the LDL receptor

15 pathway, although the pattern differed and possibly represents the subsequent redistribution of the dye away from the plasma membrane. Untransfected ldlA cells did not accumulate significant levels of dye from DiI-HDL. It is important to note that the

20 initial distribution (less than or equal one hr) as well as the subsequent sites of accumulation of DiI, a positively charged lipid, may differ from those of cholesteryl ester, a neutral lipid. Indeed, it was observed that, after 48 hr of incubation with

25 unlabeled HDL, neutral lipids transferred to the transfected cells apparently accumulated in small, well-defined cytoplasmic particles which stained with oil red O. Similarly, Reaven, et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 36, 1602 (1995), have reported the accumulation of a

30 fluorescent cholesteryl ester derivative into cytoplasmic fat droplets in ovarian granuloma cells after a 9 hr incubation of the cells with labeled HDL. Taken together, these results indicate that the pathway by which mSR-BI mediates lipid transfer from

35 HDL is distinct from the classic LDL receptor-mediated endocytic pathway and suggest that the HDL lipids may

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initially be transferred directly from the lipoprotein to the plasma membrane.

Example 2: Tissue distribution of SR-BI.

In vivo metabolic studies have established that the liver and steroidogenic tissues (adrenal and ovary) are the primary tissues involved in the selective uptake of HDL-cholesteryl esters, Glass, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80, 5435 (1983), *J. Biol. Chem.* 260, 744 (1985), Khoo, et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 36, 593 (1995), Stein, et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 752, 98 (1983), Nestler, et al., *Endocrinology* 117, 502 (1985). Although numerous ligand blotting studies of these tissues have revealed a variety of HDL binding proteins ranging in size from 58 kD to 140 kD, none of these has directly been shown to mediate selective lipid uptake.

Methods

To determine the size of mSR-BI and its tissue distribution, a rabbit anti-mSR-BI polyclonal antibody was prepared by immunization of a 16 amino acid peptide (residues 495 to 509 from the predicted protein sequence of mSR-BI plus an additional N-terminal cysteine) coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin. This is referred to as anti-mSR-BI⁴⁹⁵ antiserum. The antiserum was used for immunoblot analysis of cultured cells and murine tissues.

Post-nuclear cell extracts from ldlA and ldlA[mSR-BI] cells and membranes (post-nuclear 100,000 x g pellets) from murine tissues were isolated, reduced, and separated by 6.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (50 µg protein/lane), transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with a primary anti-mSR-BI⁴⁹⁵ antipeptide antibody (rabbit IgG fraction, 1:5000 dilution) and developed using a horseradish peroxidase labeled second antibody and ECL kit (5 min exposure, Amersham). Ponceau S staining was used as a control for gel loading and transfer.

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Results

The antibody recognized an approximately 82 kD protein in transfected cells (ldlA[mSR-BI]) which was not present in the untransfected cells (ldlA). The predicted mass of the mSR-BI polypeptide is 57 kD, suggesting mSR-BI underwent significant co- and/or post-translational modification.

mSR-BI was most highly expressed in three tissues, liver and the steroidogenic ovary and adrenal glands. Significantly less mSR-BI protein was detected in testis, heart and mammary gland and essentially no expression was observed in other tissues, including brain, kidney, spleen, muscle, uterus, intestine, epididymal fat, lung and placenta. Thus, SR-BI is most abundantly expressed in precisely those tissues exhibiting selective cholesteryl ester transport in vivo.

A substantial signal in murine fat tissue and cultured adipocytes had been observed in previous Northern blotting studies using a hamster SR-BI cDNA probe. This lack of correlation with the immunoblot results reported here may be due to tissue specific differences in translational regulation or protein stability, or to cross hybridization of the hamster cDNA probe with mRNA of a related, but distinct, gene which is highly expressed in fat.

Example 3: Analysis of Estrogen-Treated Rat Tissues for expression of SR-BI.

Methods

Tissues of estrogen-treated rats were screened for expression of SR-BI as described above following treatment of rats with 17- α -ethylenyl estradiol (estrogen). The rats were treated for five consecutive days with subcutaneous injections of 5 mg/kg 17- α -ethylenyl estradiol in propylene glycol or with propylene glycol alone (sham-injected).

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Results

Immunoblots comparing the expression of SR-BI in rat tissues in estrogen-treated or sham-treated animals show the upregulation of SR-BI in rat adrenal membranes from animals treated with estrogen as compared with controls. There is no change in SR-BI levels in tissues showing trace signal, including lung as well as testes and skin. A longer exposure, comparing a SR-BI positive control and negative control, with liver tissues from estrogen treated and sham treated animals, and adrenal tissues from estrogen treated and sham treated animals show the same results.

Immunoblots comparing expression of the SR-BI and LDL receptor show that SR-BI expression was dramatically downregulated under conditions of tremendous upregulation of the LDL-receptor.

Example 4: Analysis of Lipid Uptake in Estrogen Treated Animals.

Methods.

For analysis of HDL lipid uptake *in vivo*, rats were anesthetized with nembutal or metaflane before injection of DiI-HDL (800 μ g protein/kg) into the left jugular vein. 1 hour later the anesthetized animals were perfused with oxygenated HBSS. Frozen sections (12 μ m thick) of sucrose-infiltrated tissues were prepared. Tissue sections were viewed and photographed with a Zeiss photomicroscope III with the appropriate filter package.

Results

When HDL labeled fluorescently with DI, as described above, was injected into the treated and control animals, sham injected rats with apparent HDL-receptors had visible uptake of HDL-derived lipids into their liver cells, whereas estrogen-treated animals had no similar uptake in the liver cells. The uptake of lipid into adrenal tissues was also

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dramatically increased in the estrogen-treated animals.

Example 5: Depletion of blood cholesterol levels in animals transiently overexpressing SR-BI.

The *in vivo* effects of murine SR-BI (mSR-BI) on HDL and biliary cholesterol metabolism were studied in C57BL/6 mice that transiently overexpressed hepatic mSR-BI because of infection by intravenous infusion with a recombinant, replication defective adenovirus (Ad.mSR-BI). In the Ad.mSR-BI virus, the mSR-BI cDNA is under the control of the cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early enhancer/promotor. Controls included mice infected with a replication defective adenovirus lacking a cDNA transgene (Ad. Δ E1 exhibited modest levels of SR-BI expression, as determined by immunofluorescence microscopy and by immunoblotting. Three days post-infection, mSR-BI expression was dramatically increased in the livers of Ad.mSR-BI treated animals. Although the amount of mSR-BI protein decreased with time after infection, levels substantially above those of controls 21 days after infection were routinely observed. Much of the increase in mSR-BI expression appeared to be localized to the apical surfaces of the hepatocytes, with especially strong focal intensities suggesting high expression in the bile canaliculi. Sinusoidal staining was also observed.

The effects of hepatic SR-BI overexpression on plasma cholesterol levels are shown in Table 1. Infusion of control adenovirus had little or no effect on total cholesterol. In contrast, infusion of Ad.SR-BI resulted in dramatic decrease in plasma cholesterol by day 3, to approx. 14% of control levels. By day 7, cholesterol levels had increased to above preinfusion levels, and returned to baseline by day 21. Plasma levels of apoAI, the major protein component of HDL,

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mirrored total cholesterol levels in the initial decrease observed on day 3 (Table 1); in contrast, at later time points, apoAI levels increased but did not recover to pre-infusion levels until day 21.

5 Table 1. Plasma cholesterol and apoAI levels.

Day	Cholesterol (mg/dL)		apoAI (mg/dL)	
	Ad.ΔE1	Ad.SR-BI	Ad.ΔE1	Ad.SR-BI
pre	131.0	117.8	33.2	32.6
3	125.5	16.5	31.0	5.0
7	146.0	173.0	33.5	23.4
14	129.0	152.0	32.5	26.0
21	113.0	87.5	34.0	32.0

The numbers shown in the above table are averages for 2 to 8 mice/time point.

Fast pressure liquid chromatography (FPLC) analysis of plasma was performed to determine specifically the effects of hepatic SR-BI overexpression on the different classes of lipoproteins. Figures 1A and 1B (pre-treatment) show the lipoprotein profile of normal C57BL/6 mice, with most cholesterol contained in the HDL fraction, and low or undetectable VLDL and IDL/LDL fractions. Infusion of the control Ad.ΔE1 virus had virtually no effect on the lipoprotein profiles at earlier (Figure 1A, pretreatment to day 3) or later (Figure 1C, days 7 to 21) time points, consistent with the absence of changes in total plasma cholesterol and apoAI levels (Table 1). Plasma lipoproteins of SR-BI infused mice, although identical to control mice pre-infusion, showed a large decrease in HDL cholesterol on day 3

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(Figure 1B). This suggests that SR-BI overexpression in liver causes increased uptake of plasma HDL cholesterol, and thus lowers circulating HDL levels. This is consistent with the lower total plasma cholesterol levels on day 3 (Table 1). At later time points, SR-BI levels slowly declined, and HDL cholesterol slowly increased (Figure 1D). In parallel, on days 7 and 10, an increase in both VLDL and IDL/LDL cholesterol were observed, suggesting either increased VLDL secretion by the liver, or a down-regulation of LDL receptors. These changes may occur as a result of increased cholesterol uptake by the liver through HDL-derived cholesterol taken up by SR-BI. The VLDL and IDL/LDL levels decreased to baseline levels by day 21, although HDL cholesterol remained below baseline, suggesting that SR-BI may still be active.

To examine the fate of the HDL particle, an HDL clearance study was performed. Mice were infused with either the control virus Ad. Δ E1, or with Ad.SR-BI. Five days following virus infusion, when transgene expression levels are maximal, mice were infused with 125 I-labeled HDL, which is labeled in the protein portion (primarily apoA1). Plasma samples were obtained at various time points, and the amount of 125 I remaining in the plasma was determined. Figure 2 shows that mice overexpressing SR-BI (triangles) had a faster rate of HDL turnover than either uninfused (closed squares) or control virus infused mice (open squares). This suggests that the HDL particle itself may be degraded following SR-BI-mediated uptake of HDL-derived cholesterol.

Unlike LDL cholesterol, HDL-derived cholesterol is believed to be preferentially excreted in bile. Thus, bile excreted from SR-BI overexpressing mice was analyzed for cholesterol, bile salt, and phospholipid content. Four days following infusion of control

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virus (Ad. Δ E1) or Ad.SR-BI, mice were anesthetized, bile ducts were cannulated, and bile collected for approximately 1 hour to obtain at least 0.1 ml of bile. Table 2 shows that bile from SR-BI mice contained approximately 2-fold more free cholesterol than control mice, while bile salts and phospholipid did not change. This demonstrates that one consequence of increased hepatic uptake of HDL cholesterol is increased cholesterol excretion in bile.

Table 2. Bile cholesterol levels.

	Cholesterol (mM)	Bile salts (mM)	Phospholipid (mM)
no virus	0.490 \pm 0.138	20.5 \pm 6.4	3.95 \pm 1.01
Ad. Δ E1	0.572 \pm 0.132	23.2 \pm 10.7	3.64 \pm 1.24
Ad.SR-BI	1.149 \pm 0.358 ^a	19.7 \pm 5.9	4.72 \pm 1.48

n=8 to 13 for each group

^a, p<<0.0005 compared to both no virus and Ad. Δ E1 controls

As an indirect marker of HDL-cholesterol transfer to hepatocytes, mice were injected with DiI-HDL, which are labeled with a fluorescent lipid (DiI). These particles have previously been shown in cell culture to transfer the DiI at a rate comparable to the rate of transfer of the cholesterol ester. Five days after virus infusion, mice were injected with 40 μ g of DiI-HDL. Two hours later, mice were anesthetized, perfused, and liver tissues were taken. Fresh-frozen sections of liver from SR-BI overexpressing mice stained strongly with the anti-SR-BI antibody and had high DiI content, as viewed under the fluorescent

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microscope. In contrast, control mice had low DiI content. Furthermore, in several mice, DiI transfer to bile was measured. Bile from control mice (n=7) had fluorescence intensity ranging from 0.11 to 0.19 (relative units). In contrast, bile from the two SR-BI overexpressing mice in this experiment had fluorescence intensities of 1.13 and 0.93.

Taken together, these data show that hepatic SR-BI overexpression increases uptake of HDL-derived lipid into the liver, and that in turn some of the cholesterol can be excreted in the bile. These data further suggest that inhibition of SR-BI should increase HDL cholesterol blood levels. This is expected to provide a mechanism for decreasing cholesterol secretion into the gall bladder and therefore inhibit gallstone formation.

Modifications and variations of the methods and materials described herein will be obvious to those skilled in the art and are intended to be encompassed by the following claims. The teachings of the references cited herein are specifically incorporated herein.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

- (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
- (i) APPLICANT: Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and
Board of Regents, The University of Texas System
 - (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: METHODS FOR MODULATION OF CHOLESTEROL
 - (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4
 - (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Patrea L. Pabst, Arnall Golden & Gregory
 - (B) STREET: 2800 One Atlantic Center
1201 West Peachtree Street
 - (C) CITY: Atlanta
 - (D) STATE: Georgia
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 30309-3450
 - (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
 - (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
 - (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Pabst, Patrea L.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 31,284
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: MIT7150CIP
 - (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (404) 873-8794
 - (B) TELEFAX: (404) 873-8795
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 1788 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
 - (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 - (B) LOCATION: 156..1683
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /function= "Nucleotides 156 through 1683 encode the amino acid sequence for the Hamster Scavenger Receptor Class B-I."
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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GGGTGGCGGT GGGGCTGGGC GTCGTGGGGC TGCTGTGGCG TGTGCTCGGT GTGGTTATGA      240
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ATACTGTGTC CTTTGTGGAG CACCGCAGCC TCCATTTCCA GCCGGACAGG TCCCACGGCT      540

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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TTGAGATGAA CAACTCAGAC TCTGGGCTCT TCACTGTGTT CACGGGCGTC CAGAACTTCA      840
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 509 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: misc feature
- (B) LOCATION: 1..509
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /function= "Amino acid sequence for the

Hamster Scavenger Receptor Class B-I."

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Domain
- (B) LOCATION: 9..32
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Putative transmembrane domain."

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Domain
- (B) LOCATION: 440..464
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Putative transmembrane domain."

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site
- (B) LOCATION: 1..385

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(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Positions 102-104, 108-110, 173-175, 212-214, 227-229, 255-257, 310-312, 330-332 and 383-385 represent potential N-linked glycosylation sites."

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Modified-site

(B) LOCATION: 21..470

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "The cysteines at positions 21, 251, 280, 321, 323, 334, 384 and 470 represent potential disulfide linkages."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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Pro Ser Leu Ile Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Lys Asn Val Arg Ile Asp Pro
          35          40          45

Ser Ser Leu Ser Phe Ala Met Trp Lys Glu Ile Pro Val Pro Phe Tyr
          50          55          60

Leu Ser Val Tyr Phe Phe Glu Val Val Asn Pro Ser Glu Ile Leu Lys
          65          70          75          80

Gly Gly Lys Pro Val Val Arg Glu Arg Gly Pro Tyr Val Tyr Arg Glu
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Phe Arg His Lys Ala Asn Ile Thr Phe Asn Asp Asn Asp Thr Val Ser
          100          105          110

Phe Val Glu His Arg Ser Leu His Phe Gln Pro Asp Arg Ser His Gly
          115          120          125

Ser Glu Ser Asp Tyr Ile Ile Leu Pro Asn Ile Leu Val Leu Gly Gly
          130          135          140

Ala Val Met Met Glu Ser Lys Ser Ala Gly Leu Lys Leu Met Met Thr
          145          150          155          160

Leu Gly Leu Ala Thr Leu Gly Gln Arg Ala Phe Met Asn Arg Thr Val
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Lys Tyr Leu Pro Asp Met Phe Pro Ile Lys Gly Lys Phe Gly Leu Phe
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Val Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Ile His Leu Val Asp Arg Trp Asn Gly Leu
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          245          250          255

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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 385 390 395 400
 Gly Gln Thr Gly Lys Ile Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Trp Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Gln Ser Gly Ala Met Gly Gly Glu Pro Leu Asn Thr Phe Tyr Thr
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 Gln Leu Val Leu Met Pro Gln Val Leu Gln Tyr Val Gln Tyr Val Leu
 435 440 445
 Leu Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Val Ile Tyr Gln Leu
 450 455 460
 Arg Ser Gln Glu Lys Cys Phe Leu Phe Trp Ser Gly Ser Lys Lys Gly
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1785 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 51..1577

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /Function = "Nucleotides 51 through
 1577 encode the amino acid sequence for the murine Scavenger Receptor
 Class BI."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

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 5 10 15
 CTG CTG TTT GCT GCG CTC GGC GTT GTC ATG ATC CTC ATG GTG CCC TCC 152
 Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Gly Val Val Met Ile Leu Met Val Pro Ser
 20 25 30

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35					40					45					50	
CTG	TCC	TTC	GGG	ATG	TGG	AAG	GAG	ATC	CCC	GTC	CCT	TTC	TAC	TTG	TCT	248
Leu	Ser	Phe	Gly	Met	Trp	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Val	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ser	
			55						60					65		
GTC	TAC	TTC	TTC	GAA	GTG	GTC	AAC	CCA	AAC	GAG	GTC	CTC	AAC	GGC	CAG	296
Val	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Glu	Val	Val	Asn	Pro	Asn	Glu	Val	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gln	
			70					75					80			
AAG	CCA	GTA	GTC	CGG	GAG	CGT	GGA	CCC	TAT	GTC	TAC	AGG	GAG	TTC	AGA	344
Lys	Pro	Val	Val	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Phe	Arg	
		85					90					95				
CAA	AAG	GTC	AAC	ATC	ACC	TTC	AAT	GAC	AAC	GAC	ACC	GTG	TCC	TTC	GTG	392
Gln	Lys	Val	Asn	Ile	Thr	Phe	Asn	Asp	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Val	
	100					105					110					
GAG	AAC	CGC	AGC	CTC	CAT	TTC	CAG	CCT	GAC	AAG	TCG	CAT	GGC	TCA	GAG	440
Glu	Asn	Arg	Ser	Leu	His	Phe	Gln	Pro	Asp	Lys	Ser	His	Gly	Ser	Glu	
115					120					125					130	
AGT	GAC	TAC	ATT	GTA	CTG	CCT	AAC	ATC	TTG	GTC	CTG	GGG	GGC	TCG	ATA	488
Ser	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Val	Leu	Pro	Asn	Ile	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ile	
			135						140					145		
TTG	ATG	GAG	AGC	AAG	CCT	GTG	AGC	CTG	AAG	CTG	ATG	ATG	ACC	TTG	GCG	536
Leu	Met	Glu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Val	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu	Met	Met	Thr	Leu	Ala	
			150					155					160			
CTG	GTC	ACC	ATG	GGC	CAG	CGT	GCT	TTT	ATG	AAC	CGC	ACA	GTT	GGT	GAG	584
Leu	Val	Thr	Met	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ala	Phe	Met	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Gly	Glu	
		165				170					175					
ATC	CTG	TGG	GGC	TAT	GAC	GAT	CCC	TTC	GTG	CAT	TTT	CTC	AAC	ACG	TAC	632
Ile	Leu	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Pro	Phe	Val	His	Phe	Leu	Asn	Thr	Tyr	
	180					185					190					
CTC	CCA	GAC	ATG	GTT	CCC	ATA	AAG	GGC	AAA	TTT	GGC	CTG	TTT	GTT	GGG	680
Leu	Pro	Asp	Met	Leu	Pro	Ile	Lys	Gly	Lys	Phe	Gly	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly	
195					200					205				210		
ATG	AAC	AAC	TCG	AAT	TCT	GGG	GTC	TTC	ACT	GTC	TTC	ACG	GGC	GTC	CAG	728
Met	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Val	Phe	Thr	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Val	Gln	
			215					220					225			
AAT	TTC	AGC	AGG	ATC	CAT	CTG	GTG	GAC	AAA	TGG	AAC	GGA	CTC	AGC	AAG	776
Asn	Phe	Ser	Arg	Ile	His	Leu	Val	Asp	Lys	Trp	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ser	Lys	
			230					235				240				
ATC	GAT	TAT	TGG	CAT	TCA	GAG	CAG	TGT	AAC	ATG	ATC	AAT	GGG	ACT	TCC	824
Ile	Asp	Tyr	Trp	His	Ser	Glu	Gln	Cys	Asn	Met	Ile	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ser	
		245				250						255				
GGG	CAG	ATG	TGG	GCA	CCC	TTC	ATG	ACA	CCC	GAA	TCC	TCG	CTG	GAA	TTC	872
Gly	Gln	Met	Trp	Ala	Pro	Phe	Met	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Phe	
	260				265						270					
TTC	AGC	CCG	GAG	GCA	TGC	AGG	TCC	ATG	AAG	CTG	ACC	TAC	AAC	GAA	TCA	920
Phe	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Arg	Ser	Met	Lys	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Ser	
275					280					285				290		
AGG	GTG	TTT	GAA	GGC	ATT	CCC	ACG	TAT	CGC	TTC	ACG	GCC	CCC	GAT	ACT	968
Arg	Val	Phe	Glu	Gly	Ile	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ala	Pro	Asp	Thr	
			295						300					305		

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CTG TTT GCC AAC GGG TCC GTC TAC CCA CCC AAC GAA GGC TTC TGC CCA	1016
Leu Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Val Tyr Pro Pro Asn Glu Gly Phe Cys Pro	
310 315 320	
TGC CGA GAG TCT GGC ATT CAG AAT GTC AGC ACC TGC AGG TTT GGT GCG	1064
Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Ile Gln Asn Val Ser Thr Cys Arg Phe Gly Ala	
325 330 335	
CCT CTG TTT CTC TCC CAC CCC CAC TTT TAC AAC GCC GAC CCT GTG TTG	1112
Pro Leu Phe Leu Ser His Pro His Phe Tyr Asn Ala Asp Pro Val Leu	
340 345 350	
TCA GAA GCT GTT CTT GGT CTG AAC CCT AAC CCA AAG GAG CAT TCC TTG	1160
Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Gly Leu Asn Pro Asn Pro Lys Glu His Ser Leu	
355 360 365 370	
TTC CTA GAC ATC CAT CCG GTC ACT GGG ATC CCC ATG AAC TGT TCT GTG	1208
Phe Leu Asp Ile His Pro Val Thr Gly Ile Pro Met Asn Cys Ser Val	
375 380 385	
AAG ATG CAG CTG AGC CTC TAC ATC AAA TCT GTC AAG GGC ATC GGG CAA	1256
Lys Met Gln Leu Ser Leu Tyr Ile Lys Ser Val Lys Gly Ile Gly Gln	
390 395 400	
ACA GGG AAG ATC GAG CCA GTA GTT CTG CCG TTG CTG TGG TTC GAA CAG	1304
Thr Gly Lys Ile Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Trp Phe Glu Gln	
405 410 415	
AGC GGA GCA ATG GGT GGC AAG CCC CTG AGC ACG TTC TAC ACG CAG CTG	1352
Ser Gly Ala Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Leu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Thr Gln Leu	
420 425 430	
GTG CTG ATG CCC CAG GTT CTT CAC TAC GCG CAG TAT GTG CTG CTG GGG	1400
Val Leu Met Pro Gln Val Leu His Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Leu Leu Gly	
435 440 445 450	
CTT GGA GGC CTC CTG TTG CTG GTG CCC ATC ATC TGC CAA CTG CGC AGC	1448
Leu Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Ile Ile Cys Gln Leu Arg Ser	
455 460 465	
CAG GAG AAA TGC TTT TTG TTT TGG AGT GGT AGT AAA AAG GGC TCC CAG	1496
Gln Glu Lys Cys Phe Leu Phe Trp Ser Gly Ser Lys Lys Gly Ser Gln	
470 475 480	
GAT AAG GAG GCC ATT CAG GCC TAC TCT GAG TCC CTG ATG TCA CCA GCT	1544
Asp Lys Glu Ala Ile Gln Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ser Leu Met Ser Pro Ala	
485 490 495	
GCC AAG GGC ACG GTG CTG CAA GAA GCC AAG CTA TAGGGTCCTG AAGACACTAT	1597
Ala Lys Gly Thr Val Leu Gln Glu Ala Lys Leu	
500 505	
AAGCCCCCA AACCTGATAG CTTGGTCAGA CCAGCCACCC AGTCCCTACA CCCCCTTCT	1657
TGAGGACTCT CTCAGCGGAC AGCCCACCAG TGCCATGGCC TGAGCCCCCA GATGTCACAC	1717
CTGTCCGCAC GCACGGCACA TGGATGCCCA CGCATGTGCA AAAACAATC AGGGACCAGG	1777
GACAGACC	1785

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 509 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: misc. feature

(B) LOCATION: 1..509

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /Function = "Amino acid sequence for the murine Scavenger Receptor Class BI."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

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Met Gly Gly Ser Ser Arg Ala Arg Trp Val Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala
 1           5           10           15
Leu Gly Leu Leu Phe Ala Ala Leu Gly Val Val Met Ile Leu Met Val
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Pro Ser Leu Ile Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Lys Asn Val Arg Ile Asp Pro
 35           40           45
Ser Ser Leu Ser Phe Gly Met Trp Lys Glu Ile Pro Val Pro Phe Tyr
 50           55           60
Leu Ser Val Tyr Phe Phe Glu Val Val Asn Pro Asn Glu Val Leu Asn
 65           70           75           80
Gly Gln Lys Pro Val Val Arg Glu Arg Gly Pro Tyr Val Tyr Arg Glu
 85           90           95
Phe Arg Gln Lys Val Asn Ile Thr Phe Asn Asp Asn Asp Thr Val Ser
100           105           110
Phe Val Glu Asn Arg Ser Leu His Phe Gln Pro Asp Lys Ser His Gly
115           120           125
Ser Glu Ser Asp Tyr Ile Val Leu Pro Asn Ile Leu Val Leu Gly Gly
130           135           140
Ser Ile Leu Met Glu Ser Lys Pro Val Ser Leu Lys Leu Met Met Thr
145           150           155           160
Leu Ala Leu Val Thr Met Gly Gln Arg Ala Phe Met Asn Arg Thr Val
165           170           175
Gly Glu Ile Leu Trp Gly Tyr Asp Asp Pro Phe Val His Phe Leu Asn
180           185           190
Thr Tyr Leu Pro Asp Met Leu Pro Ile Lys Gly Lys Phe Gly Leu Phe
195           200           205
Val Gly Met Asn Asn Ser Asn Ser Gly Val Phe Thr Val Phe Thr Gly
210           215           220
Val Gln Asn Phe Ser Arg Ile His Leu Val Asp Lys Trp Asn Gly Leu
225           230           235           240
Ser Lys Ile Asp Tyr Trp His Ser Glu Gln Cys Asn Met Ile Asn Gly
245           250           255
Thr Ser Gly Gln Met Trp Ala Pro Phe Met Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Leu
260           265           270
Glu Phe Phe Ser Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Ser Met Lys Leu Thr Tyr Asn
275           280           285
Glu Ser Arg Val Phe Glu Gly Ile Pro Thr Tyr Arg Phe Thr Ala Pro
290           295           300
Asp Thr Leu Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Val Tyr Pro Pro Asn Glu Gly Phe
305           310           315           320

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Cys Pro Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Ile Gln Asn Val Ser Thr Cys Arg Phe
 325 330 335
 Gly Ala Pro Leu Phe Leu Ser His Pro His Phe Tyr Asn Ala Asp Pro
 340 345 350
 Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Gly Leu Asn Pro Asn Pro Lys Glu His
 355 360 365
 Ser Leu Phe Leu Asp Ile His Pro Val Thr Gly Ile Pro Met Asn Cys
 370 375 380
 Ser Val Lys Met Gln Leu Ser Leu Tyr Ile Lys Ser Val Lys Gly Ile
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Gln Thr Gly Lys Ile Glu Pro Val Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Trp Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Gln Ser Gly Ala Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Leu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Thr
 420 425 430
 Gln Leu Val Leu Met Pro Gln Val Leu His Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Leu
 435 440 445
 Leu Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Ile Ile Cys Gln Leu
 450 455 460
 Arg Ser Gln Glu Lys Cys Phe Leu Phe Trp Ser Gly Ser Lys Lys Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Gln Asp Lys Glu Ala Ile Gln Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ser Leu Met Ser
 485 490 495
 Pro Ala Ala Lys Gly Thr Val Leu Gln Glu Ala Lys Leu
 500 505

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We claim:

1. A method for screening compounds which alter the activity of SR-BI by administering the compound to an animal and measuring at least one parameter selected from the group consisting of cholesterol levels, production of steroid hormones, bile acids levels, and alterations of the chemical composition of lipids, lipoproteins, cholesterol, steroid hormones, bile acids, and vitamin D.

2. The method of screening of claim 1 wherein the compound is administered to animals formed by introducing a nucleotide molecule encoding SR-BI under the control of a regulatory molecule selected from the group consisting of tissue specific promoters and promoters which result in overexpression of SR-BI in a tissue.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the animal is selected from the group consisting of animals which are deficient in ApoE, animals which are deficient in LDL receptor, animals with altered levels lipoprotein lipase, animals with altered levels of hepatic lipases, animals which are deficient in Apo A1 or A2, animals with genetic defects in the expression of LRP, and animals with familial hypercholesterolemia.

4. A method for altering cholesterol transport into or out of cells comprising inhibiting expression or activity of SR-BI.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein cholesterol transport into liver, steroidogenic tissues, epithelial cells in the gastrointestinal tract, bile canniculi, bile ducts, or other body compartments is altered.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein cholesterol transport into steroidogenic tissues is inhibited or stimulated by administration of a hormone inhibiting or stimulating SR-BI expression.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the hormone has estrogen-like activity.

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8. The method of claim 5 wherein cholesterol transport into the bile ducts is inhibited by administering a compound inhibiting transport of the cholesterol by SR-BI.

9. The method of claim 4 wherein cholesterol transport is inhibited or stimulated by administering a compound which binds to a regulatory nucleic acid sequence and therefore inhibits or stimulates expression of SR-BI.

10. The method of claim 4 wherein cholesterol transport is inhibited by administering a compound which binds to the SR-BI and prevents binding of cholesterol to the receptor.

11. The method of claim 4 comprising administering a compound which induces expression of SR-BI to increase cholesterol transport.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the compound is a viral vector encoding SR-BI.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the viral vector is an adenoviral vector.

14. A method of manufacture of a compound for use in any one of the methods of claims 4-13.

15. A pharmaceutical composition for use in any one of the methods of claims 4-13.

1/3

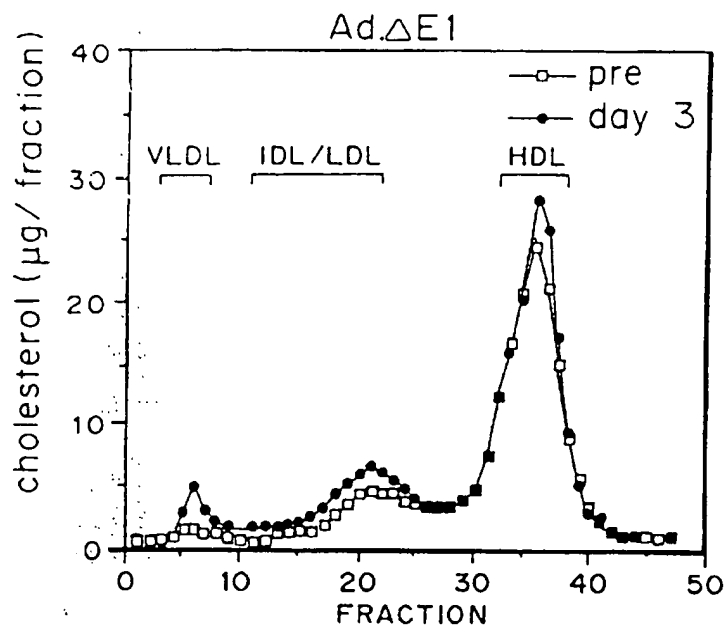


FIG. 1a

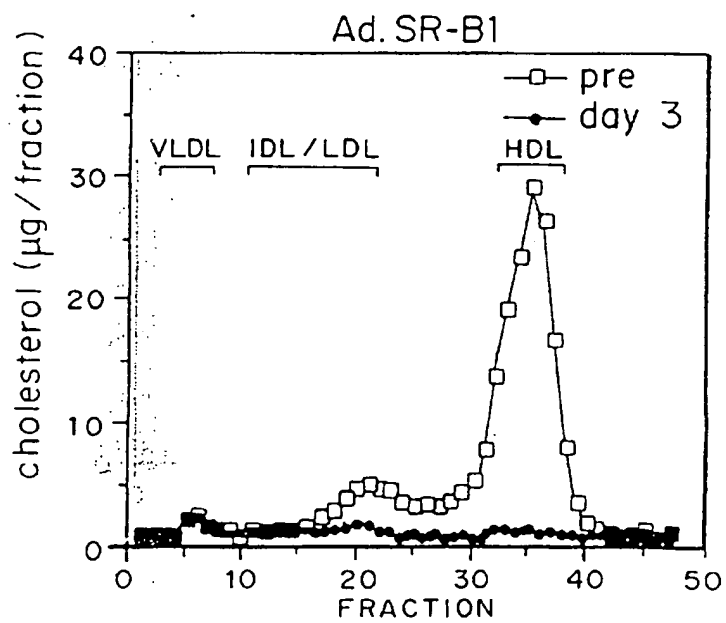
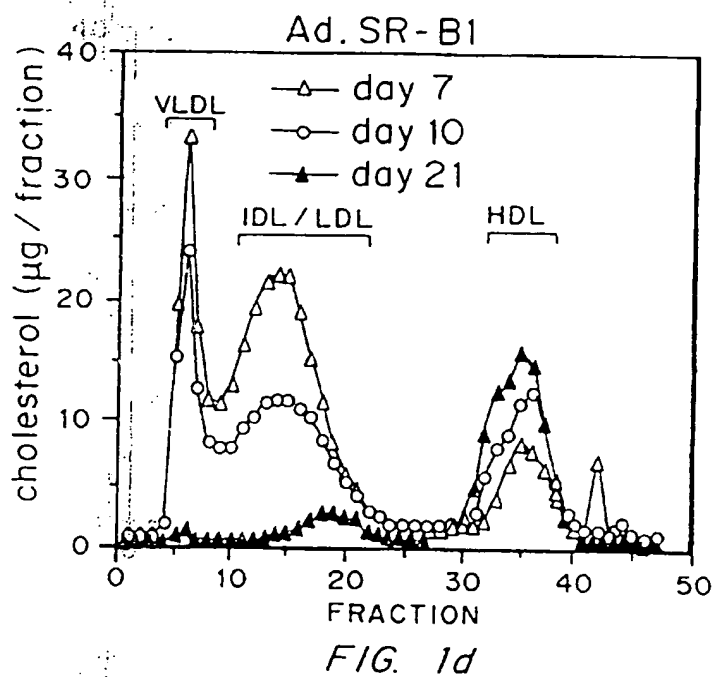
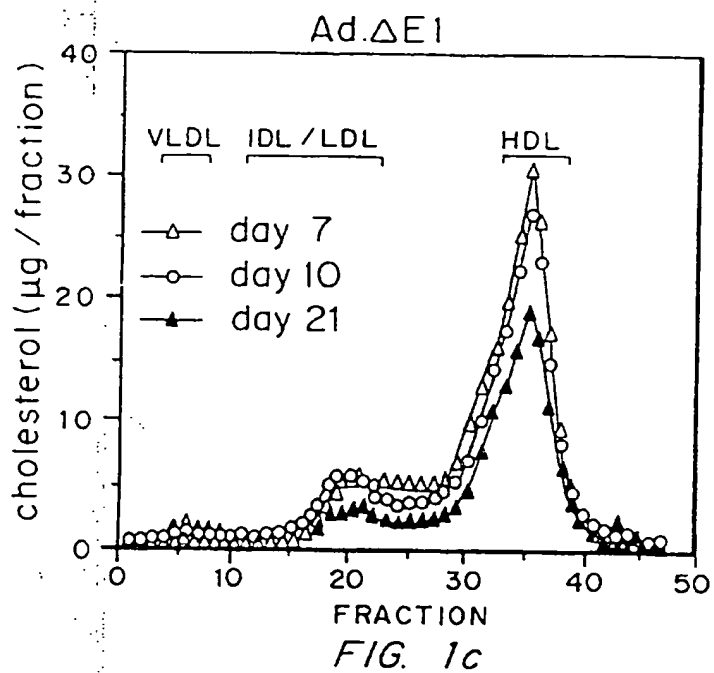


FIG. 1b

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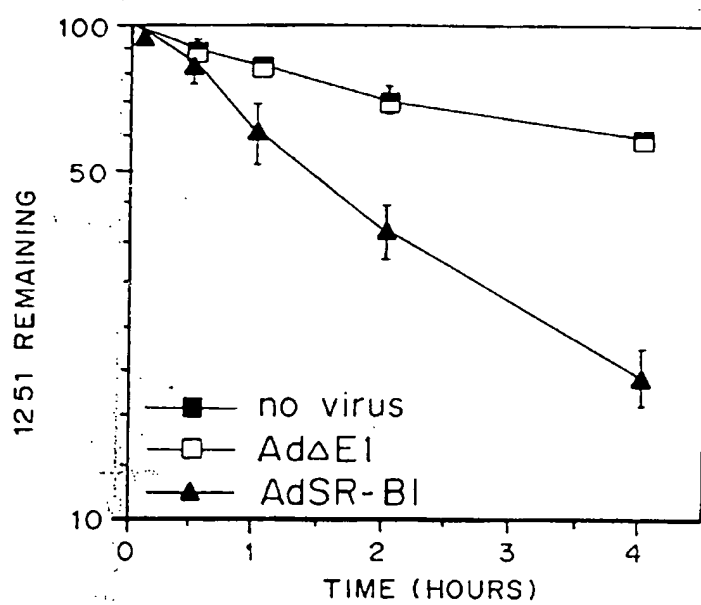


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter- national Application No.
PC/US 96/18502

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/00 C12N15/12 C07K14/705 A01K57/027 A61K38/22
A61K48/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K G01N A01K A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	J. BIOL. CHEM. (1994), 269(33), 21003-9 CODEN: JBCHA3;ISSN: 0021-9258, 19 August 1994, XP000644467 ACTON, SUSAN L. ET AL: "Expression cloning of SR - BI, a CD36-related class B scavenger receptor"	1-15
A	J. BIOL. CHEM. (1995), 270(27), 16221-4 CODEN: JBCHA3;ISSN: 0021-9258, 7 July 1995, XP000644464 RIGOTTI, ATTILIO ET AL: "The class B scavenger receptors SR - BI and CD36 are receptors for anionic phospholipids" see the whole document	1-15
A	WO 93 19166 A (UNIV NORTH CAROLINA) 30 September 1993 see the whole document	1-3
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents

- * "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- * "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- * "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- * "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- * "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- * "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- * "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- * "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 March 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

17. 03. 97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax (+ 31-70) 340-1016

Authorized officer

Hornig, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No.
PC1/US 96/18502

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BIOCHIMICA BIOPHYSICA ACTA, vol. 1225, 1994, ELSEVIER SCIENCE, AMSTERDAM, NL, pages 125-134, XP000647309 M.N. PIETERS ET AL.: "In vitro and in vivo evidence for the role of HDL in reverse cholesterol transport" cited in the application see the whole document	1-15
P,X	WO 96 00288-A (MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY ;KRIEGER MONTY (US); ACTON SUSAN L () 4 January 1996 see page 43, line 36 - page 44, line 2 see page 47, line 15 - page 51, line 5 see page 53, line 11 - page 54, line 8 see claims 44,45	1
T	J. BIOL. CHEM., vol. 271, no. 52, 27 December 1996, AM. SOC. BIOCHEM. MOL. BIOL., INC., BALTIMORE, US, pages 33545-33549, XP002027328 A. RIGOTTI ET AL.: "Regulation by adrenocorticotrophic hormone of the in vivo expression of scavenger receptor class B type I (SR-BI), a high density lipoprotein receptor, in steroidogenic cells of the murine adrenal gland" see the whole document	1-15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 96/18502

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 4-13
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although these claims (as far as in vivo methods are concerned) are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.